

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

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NO. 14

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition OF THE

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank	107,736 45	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co. Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	44,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	30,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	43,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie, R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	38,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	27,900 00
Coast River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	43,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	23,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water) 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855) 6 per cent, annual interest	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1874, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	182,500	201,662 00
United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds, 1852, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per cent, compound in Notes	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	170,000	163,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	49,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest	30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest	76,000	58,240 00
Western Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1854	8,750	8,750 00
600 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock	60,000	96,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock	30,000	30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock	10,700	12,626 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Company Stock	25,000	24,500 00

500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock	25,000	24,250 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,000 00
50 Shares Citizens Bk's S'tk	5,000	5,500 00
Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'tk	5,000	5,000 00
Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
35 Shares Eagle B'nk S'tk	1,500	1,800 00
Providence, R. I.	1,500	1,800 00
200 Shares Reverse B'nk S'tk	20,000	22,600 00
Boston, Mass.	20,000	22,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'tk, Boston, Mass.	10,000	11,000 00
260 Shares B'nk of the State, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	13,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	6,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
220 Shares Farmers and Merchants B'nk S'tk, Phil. Pa.	22,000	26,400 00
500 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,920 00
300 Shares Phoenix Nat B'k, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	39,900 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. B'nk, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	31,250 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k'ing Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares Aetna Nat'l B'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,840 00
200 Shares American Nat'l B'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'l Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	12,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. B'nk Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	9,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,400 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	40,000	45,600 00
800 Shares B'nk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City	80,000	40,500 00
800 Shares N'l B'dway B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	42,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Knickerbocker B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	10,000	11,000 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	17,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'lth Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City	30,000	34,500 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Metropolitan N'l B'k Stock, N. Y. City	40,000	51,200 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City	41,000	43,876 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'tk, New York City	30,000	33,000 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City	30,000	36,000 00
100 Shares B'k North America S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	22,000 00
200 Shares N'l B'k of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	22,000 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City	20,000	17,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'tk, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
500 Shares Phoenix B'k S'tk, N. Y. City	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. & W. Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City	15,000	29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City	10,000	10,000 00

A KISS IN THE DARK.

[Continued.]

When we returned to the drawing room the widow stationed herself in one of the two easy chairs beside the open window which overlooked the street, invited me to take the other, and sent Ellen to the piano at the other end of the room. I have since perceived a double motive in this arrangement. Ellen, seated in the shadow, played dreamy wails from Mendelssohn, while Mrs. MacCarthy and I exchanged short, disjointed sentences. I felt that I should go out of my senses if this continued much longer, and begged the widow so earnestly to sing a duet with her niece that she could not refuse. She rang for lights and went to search for the song. I gave myself up to dissonant reflections, in which the strains of "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" at first mingled strangely, but were afterwards disregarded. I saw that I had made an irreparable blunder. Mrs. MacCarthy had now, by my own act, gained a hold on me which she would not easily give up. She had already contrived to place me in a position from which I could extricate myself only with difficulty, and with the certainty that henceforth Ellen and I should be strangers to each other. I was like an architect who sees the edifice on which he has bestowed so much time and patience, suddenly overthrown by an earthquake, which destroys his work beyond all hope of restoration.

How that long miserable evening passed away, I scarcely know. Ellen and her aunt sang several duets; but, with the exception of the first, I could not say what they were. All that I can remember was the same popular and rather unimpassioned expression of Mrs. MacCarthy's face, and the sadness of Ellen's. When at length I bade them good evening, and stepped out into the cool night air, I felt as if I were escaping from some frightful dream. I lighted a cigar, and paced up and down the Parade two or three times, thinking over my unhappy situation, and blaming the folly which had led me into it. Then I went to my lodgings, and during all that night was tormented by horrid dreams. In one of these I was with Ellen in that old world where we had walked together the day I first saw her, when to all I looked, her countenance claimed to that of Mrs. MacCarthy. Then again I returned to my own home, and there came forward to meet me, instead of my aunt, the eternal Mrs. MacCarthy! I rushed on board steam boats, I hurried into trains, I mingled in the crowds of great cities, I buried myself in the solitudes of the country, but in each and all of them I was relentlessly pursued by the persecutions Mrs. MacCarthy.

After so unrefreshing a night, I rose early, and hastened out of doors to think calmly over the difficulties of the position in which I found myself. After all my scheming it was hard to have made so fatal a mistake. It was maddening thus to lose Ellen, for I had seen enough of the widow to know that she would never forgive me if I made the only explanation in my power. It had gone too far for that. I must wait quietly for a day or two, and perhaps some way of extricating myself would present itself. I would consult a legal friend of mine, and in the meantime avoid compromising myself any further. So I kept out of the way all that day, as I knew I was expected at the MacCarthy's in the evening, for when I was taking leave of them the night before the widow said to me, "Shall we see you to-morrow evening?"

The day drew to a close, and I was obliged to present myself. This night was but a repetition of the last. Ellen looked sad, and yet angry, and at length rose suddenly from the piano and left the room. She rejoined us at supper time, when her manner was cold and silent. I was miserable, but what could I do? It was impossible for me to extricate myself from the house and from her presence, although I felt that every evening I spent there only twined a fresh loop in the net, and added another link to the chain which bound me. So I went night after night, until at last it was more wretched to go there than to stay away. When I left that, I made the excuse that I must go home on business for two or three days.

Oh! how great was my relief when I was seated in the train and swiftly whirled away over the fresh green fields, in the cool morning air. I reached home, and opening the door, walked into the hall. There I saw eight or ten large trunks.

"What can this mean?" I thought to myself. "Is my aunt going to follow my example, and take a trip to the seaside? I wish her better luck there than I have had. I have heard of ladies' luggage before now. But what can she find to fill all those boxes?"

I went up stairs to the drawing room. There was no one there. I remembered that my aunt was in the habit of taking her

MISCELLANY.

PAW TALK.

That tall young fellow's here to-day! I wonder what's his name? His eyes are fired upon me— Do look at Sallie Dams.

Who's that young lady dressed in green? Can't be Mrs. Leach? There's Mrs. Jones with Deacon Giles— I wonder if he'll preach?

Lend me your fan, it is so warm; We both will sit in prayers: Mourning becomes the Widow Ames— How Mary's bonnet fares!

Do look at Nancy Sleeper's veil, It's full a breadth too wide; I wonder if Susannah Ayres Appears to-day as bride?

Lord! what a voice Jane Rich has got; Oh! how that organ roars; I'm glad we left the singer's seat; How hard Miss Johnson sobs!

What ugly shawls those are in front! Did you observe Ann Wild? Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black— I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep; that Mr. Jones, His sermons are so long; This afternoon we'll stay at home, And practice that new song.

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I went up stairs to the drawing room. There was no one there. I remembered that my aunt was in the habit of taking her

tea at that hour, so I turned my steps to the dining room. When I opened the door what a surprise awaited me. My aunt sat at the table, pouring out the tea into a set of very old and rare china, which was only used on great occasions. She wore her best cap and a new Indian shawl, or at least one that I had never seen before. Opposite her was an old gentleman with white hair and fine features. He was in the act of raising his cup to his lips as I entered. Behind him a black servant. I stood still in astonishment.

"Frank," said my aunt, who was the first to speak, "this is your Uncle John, who has only just arrived from India."

"My dear uncle," I exclaimed, starting forward to welcome him, "I am very glad to see you. When did you come?"

"Only to-day," was the reply.

"And now you have come home to live?" I continued.

"Yes; I have had enough of India; though the climate has served me better than most people," he replied, "I shall settle down somewhere in England, when I have looked about me a little."

"I hope you will make this house your home," said I.

"For the present," he replied; "but we shall see."

By this time I had taken my place at the table and the meal proceeded, while my aunt's smiling face turned to first to one and then to the other of us. That evening there was much of the talk which takes place between people who have been separated for years. I had never seen my uncle before; he went to India before I was born, when he and my aunt were quite young. She brought out from the recess of some old desk or cabinet a likeness of him as a young man, which she always insisted was very like me. In the course of the evening my uncle hinted that he had returned to England determined to find a wife; but that as he was in no hurry, he should take plenty of time in looking about him and making his choice.

The next day I went to see my friend, Tom Williams. We had a little chat about my uncle's arrival, and I also confessed to him my misgivings. He listened attentively, and was very much amused at my ridiculous mistake in the train; but he became grave as I described the position in which my own foolishness and Mrs. MacCarthy's manoeuvres had placed me.

"Now what do you think of it?" I said, in conclusion.

"My dear fellow," said Tom, "you certainly have got into a very awkward fix. 'It's such a thing had happened to me I should very soon get out of it by giving up my lodgings and coming home, but, on account of Miss MacCarthy, you would not be inclined to follow my advice. Of course it would make a lasting breach between you. The only chance of your losing the aunt and winning the niece is if the widow changes her mind. But, of course, she will not do this unless she meets with some one she prefers to you."

"The very thing!" I exclaimed, a brilliant idea coming into my head. "Uncle John!"

"Ah, yes, of course," said Tom; "he would just do. Better suited to her in age, and a good deal better suited to her in looks, than you are. Besides, he would not doubt satisfy her, but the question is, will she equally please him?"

"I am sure of it," said I. "She is a very fine woman, and my uncle is looking out for a wife."

"Then take him down with you at the end of a week," said Tom. "You can talk to him to Mrs. MacCarthy, not forgetting to mention his wealth. Delay introducing him as long as possible. When that is done leave the rest to themselves, and I believe you will find it all come right."

"I shall owe you eternal gratitude if it does," said I.

"It won't take long," continued Tom, "you can easily mention to your uncle that there is a beautiful widow in Leamouth, who has a nice little estate in Ireland. But, of course, not a word of the adventure, nor her conduct to you."

I went home that morning with my mind considerably relieved, and I am sure that no mother ever schemed more to marry her daughter than I did to marry my uncle. First, I wrote to my landlady, and inquired if she had rooms to let to another gentleman, in case I should bring one with me. I had an answer by return of post, saying that there were two rooms, one of which would do for the Major, and the other for his servant. Next day I spoke of the beauties of Leamouth, and the fair visitors there. Two days after I formally mentioned a charming widow with whom I had the pleasure of being acquainted, and on the morning before my return, I said, carelessly, "Now, Uncle John, you may as well go down with me for a few days."

"Well," said he, falling admirably into the trap, "I don't care if I do. It will be a little change, and I have not seen the place for nearly thirty years."

My aunt also promised to come down and spend one day with us. So we started, I having taken the precaution to go by a train which did not arrive at Leamouth until late in the evening.

The next morning I marched my uncle out to see the town. While we were in a shop the MacCarthy's passed and I pointed them to my uncle.

"What do you think of that lady?" said I, as we stepped into the street.

"A very fine woman," said my uncle; "indeed, the handsomest that I have seen yet." "That is Mrs. MacCarthy," I continued.

"Ah, indeed!" said Uncle John; "and who is the young lady with her?"

"Her niece," I replied.

"She's a pretty girl," continued the Major, "but not so good looking as her aunt!"

"Indeed!" said I, and then stopped, for I remembered that things were going on just as I wished.

That day I kept carefully out of their way, and took my uncle home to dinner in safety without having met them, which, considering the size of the place, was almost a miracle. That evening we spent at home. In our walk the next morning I manoeuvred my uncle to meet Mrs. MacCarthy and her niece on the parade, when the first favorable impression was confirmed. Of course I had to go there that evening. I provided Uncle John with newspapers and magazines, and begged him to excuse me

for a couple of hours, as I was going to the MacCarthy's.

"By the by," I added "perhaps you would like to be introduced to them. I will speak about it to-night."

Mrs. MacCarthy was delighted to see me again. Ellen looked pale and ill.

"When did you come back?" asked the widow.

"The night before last, by the last train," I replied.

"And we hadn't the pleasure of seeing you last night?" said Mrs. MacCarthy.

"My uncle returned with me, and I did not like to leave him on the first evening," I replied.

"Was that your uncle with you this morning, and is he come from India?" inquired Mrs. MacCarthy, with her quick Irish manner and accent.

"Yes," I replied; "may I have the pleasure of introducing him to you?"

"Oh, I shall be charmed to see any friend of yours," said the widow, "particularly your uncle."

"Well, then, I will introduce him to-morrow morning," said I.

"He is a very fine man," she resumed.

"Yes," I replied. "He is come home to reside in England. He is very well off," I continued, carelessly,

GEN. PALMER.—It is reported that at Lexington, Kentucky, the military interfered with the election on Monday last. This report comes from a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who rejoices in the name of Mack. He declares that the officer in command of the troops at Lexington kept a guard in the avenue to the polls, and prevented certain persons, of whose names he had a list in his pocket, from approaching the ballot-box. Hereupon Gen. Palmer is assailed by the Commercial and the copperheads.

Mr. Mack is rather poor evidence. We believe he was expelled from Chattanooga during the memorable campaign about that place, for excessive indiscretion in reporting what was not true. He also got into similar trouble in the army of the Potomac from the same unfortunate propensity, and was severely punished for it by General Meade last summer, if we are not mistaken. Some better testimony than his, or than that of a pro-slavery county official of Kentucky, must be produced before sensible people will entertain any accusation against a man of such character and antecedents as John M. Palmer.

The truth would seem to be that an over-zealous military officer at Lexington performed the duty of keeping notorious rebels from the polls without waiting to be called upon for the purpose by the civil authorities. This is the whole case as presented by Mr. Mack. We shall wait, however, for the further development of the facts before we conclude that even this is the reality. But if it be true, there is nothing in it to implicate Gen. Palmer in the remotest degree. He was at his headquarters in Louisville, attending to his general duties, and could not be expected to prevent every excess of zeal on the part of injudicious subordinates in this or that locality.

The fact that no charges of the sort have come from any other place than Lexington is pretty conclusive proof that there is no ground for them anywhere.—*Chicago Republican*.

History of the Pirate Shenandoah—An Illustration of English Neutrality.

We print in another column a British history of this notorious cruiser, which originally appeared in the Liverpool Daily Post, and which we find copied into the London Morning Star, of January 2, 1865. It appears by this history that the first registered owner of this ship, then called the Sea King, was William Wallace, of London, banker. Last September she was sold to Richard Wright, of Liverpool, shipowner, and a near connection of the rebel agent in that city, and in the same month P. S. Corbett was endorsed as master of the ship. Last October, the owner, Richard Wright, issued to Corbett, the master, a certificate of sale, empowering Corbett to sell the Sea King at any port out of the United Kingdom for not less than \$45,000. On the morning of the 5th of October, 1864, the Sea King cleared from London for Bombay, in ballast, and as an ordinary merchant vessel.

On the same day the British ship Laurel, the property of blockade runners, cleared from Liverpool for Nassau, laden with heavy cannon, arms, fifty or sixty barrels of powder, and bearing some rebel officers.—John Wilson, a British subject, had engaged as carpenter on the Sea King in good faith, supposing that she was going to Bombay, and other ports in the Indian and Pacific oceans as a merchantman. His affidavit, made in November, 1864, shows that the Sea King went immediately from London to Madeira. That there she fell in with the Laurel, and that the two ships went in company to the Island of Porto Santo, where, in Portuguese waters, the armaments and stores were shifted from the Laurel to the Sea King, and that Captain Corbett there announced to the crew that he had sold the ship to the so-called Confederates, and that she was to destroy American ships, especially whalers. He also introduced to them as the new captain an officer in gray uniform, whom he invited them to join. Nearly all refused to do so. The rebel flag was then hoisted, such of the crew as would not join were put on the Laurel, and the Sea King, having become the Shenandoah, started on her new career. This affidavit was made by the carpenter with a view to the recovery of his wages—he having shipped for a long voyage—but the case was settled by the captain.

This same ship has since cruised many months in the Indian Ocean, to the injury of our commerce there, and recently had destroyed a large number of our whalers in the Pacific Ocean. She is pursuing an undoubtedly piratical career. She cannot any longer even pretend to represent the confederacy, since there is no confederacy, and her captain has been so informed; but he is conveniently skeptical, and refuses to believe it. While the outrages of this British ship against our commerce are fresh in every thought, Lord Palmerston prates to the world about the neutrality of England in our war, and English officials at large impudently maintain that the ships that cruise against our commerce—this one with the rest—are not English, but rebel ships. But when and where did the ship change her character? When did she cease to be a British ship, and where did she acquire another nationality? We have followed her from London and her London owner—seen her transferred by a bogus sale in Portuguese waters—seen her receive the armament sent from England for her—seen her sail away on her piratical career, and now we are gravely told from those in authority in London that she is not a British ship.—But where did she acquire any other character?—*N. Y. Times*.

The Rupture of the Negotiations Between Rome and Mexico.

We read in the Independence Bazar: "The sudden rupture of the negotiations between the court at Rome and the Mexican embassy is attributed by one of our Paris correspondents to a very curious incident which is said to have deeply irritated the clerical party in Mexico first of all, and afterwards that of Rome. A case containing copies of the 'Life of Jesus,' by M. Renan, having arrived at Vera Cruz, the Emperor, to whom the Minister of the Interior referred, in the absence of the Emperor, in order to know if the distribution of the books was to be permitted, did not feel justified in prohibiting a work known throughout all Europe. Indeed, the court of Rome saw in this act of tolerance a revolt against its most sacred interests, and it would no longer hear of a concordat with a power so infected with the errors of the age."

Contemporary says that it isn't regular drinking that is so ruinous, but the drinking between drinks.

Progress of Imperial Demoralization in Mexico.

The news from Mexico shows beyond a doubt that imperialism is completely demoralized there. Not the force of foreign bayonets, nor the cruelties resorted to by the French, Belgian, Egyptian and other predatory troops, can repress the detestation of the Mexican people to a form of government loathed upon them by a foreign despot. The liberal cause has of late attained a most successful condition. The soldiers of the people have obtained repeated victories, and actually at last accounts had approached within one day's march of the city of Mexico. Cortina reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoros to Monterey. Alvarez has beaten the imperialists at Yepalla. Negrete has repulsed them in the pass of Buena Vista. In short the news states that the republican troops have reconquered the whole of Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tampica, all Michoacan, except Morelia, the capital; a large extent of territory in San Luis Potosi, in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Oajaca and Vera Cruz, in which latter State the imperialists possess only the lines leading by Orizaba and Jalapa from the port of Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. The empire of Maximilian, we are assured, is not recognized, but scoffed at in the Northern and Southern portions of the country. Within the range of French bayonets alone does the empire exist at all.

And what is the social condition of the country meantime? It is overrun with guerrilla bands and gangs of robbers. Courts martial are consigning to the gibbet hundreds of Mexican patriots and scores of Mexican thieves. The expression of opinion upon all public questions is suppressed by military power. The mercenaries of the Emperor, the French navy included, are committing frightful outrages upon non-combatants. The town of San Geronimo and twenty sugar plantations adjoining were destroyed, and Tlacotalpan sacked by French sailors. The Egyptian troops burned two hundred and forty houses at Cocinto, and similar devastation has been spread through twelve other districts.

Such being the position of Mexico under the present regime it is evident that imperialism in that unhappy country has almost reached the maximum of demoralization.—It is contrary to the order of things that Maximilian can establish himself at the head of a Mexican empire. It is contrary to the spirit of this country that imperialism can be permitted to exist upon this continent under a foreign prince. The sooner the European Powers comprehend these facts the better it will be for the usurpers in Mexico and for the European governments themselves. The policy of this country on the American continent is fixed and unalterable. Its full development, by force of arms if necessary, is but a question of time; and when the hour strikes that time will come. We are disposed to give France time to get out of Mexico and England out of Canada and Spain out of Cuba, before we resort to war; and we advise these three Powers to take advantage of their days of grace.—*N. Y. Herald*.

John Stuart Mill.

John Stuart Mill, the English philosopher, whose accession to the British parliament seems destined to inaugurate a new era in the political regeneration of England, is now in his 60th year, and we are sorry to say, of such delicate health that he often seeks the genial climates of Southern France, Italy and Greece. His arduous mental labors have contributed to enfeeble his body, and it is only to be hoped that he will not attempt to pursue his philosophical studies while attending to his parliamentary duties, as he might not be able to support this double claim upon his activity. His personal appearance may be likened to that of Richard Cobden. There is the same slight figure, and the same sharpness in the outlines of the features, amounting almost to mathematical precision; but the cast of countenance is more refined, and is more instinct with depth of mind and glow of soul. Perhaps in blending the mental and moral qualities of Cobden and of Spinoza, the place of Mill in the world of thought may be more clearly symbolical. He has all the far-reaching and tender humanitarianism and all the power of reasoning of the great Spinoza, and at the same time he has all the practical acumen and statesmanlike sagacity of Cobden. As particularly manifested in his work on Liberty, Mill seems to have a deeper insight into the present condition of the mind of the world than any other man living.

That a man with his great wealth of intellect forsakes all his favorite studies to consecrate himself to the progress and elevation of his less gifted fellow-citizens, is the highest evidence he could have given to the world of the controlling influence of his love of humanity over all the other issues of his nature and his genius. Mill is the son of a Scotchman, who, from humble birth, rose to be the friend of Du-gal Stewart and Jeremiah Bentham. He was the principal contributor to The Westminster Review, and the historian of British India. The son has evidently inherited from his father those great intellectual qualities, those powers of thought, which seem to be more peculiar to Scotland than to England; and instead of expressing himself only in writing, he is now about to apply them practically for the benefit of his countrymen and the world at large; for the influence of such minds as John Stuart Mill's cannot be localized, but is universal.—*Chicago Rep.*

LEE'S LAST BATTLES.—A correspondent of the New York World is enlightening the public upon the character and intentions of the rebel leaders while they were in power. Jackson, according to this writer, was the greatest and most pious General in the world, and Lee retreated from Petersburg against his own will. The last fact will probably not be disputed, however much the former may be doubted. Lee's will no doubt was fixed on retaining possession of Petersburg and Richmond, but a hundred thousand sturdy veterans, under the indelible Grant, wanting possession, likewise, was the impelling power which made Lee's legs go in the opposite direction to his will.

All these attempts to make heroes worthy of the world's admiration out of defunct and defeated rebel Generals are ridiculous and demoralizing. The true heroes of our war are the patriots who stood by the flag and the popular institutions of their country. Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, tower above all the rebel Generals living or dead, and so history will write them down and their countrymen hold them in grateful regard.—*Phila. Ledger*.

A toast at an Irish Society's dinner at Cincinnati:—"Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Rafferty, and may he live to ate the hen that scratches over his grave."

Use of the Arms in Walking.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the noted professor of gymnastics, offers some good suggestions on this subject:

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them and hold them at your side. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for slow walking among girls is found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as hard work as four miles with the arms free.

I have seen the queens of the stage walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become universal among girls their chests would enlarge and bearing become greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her muff. How she wriggles and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, her gait would soon become graceful.

You have seen pictures of muscle. Those of the upper part of the body you remember, spread out from the shoulders, in all directions, like a fan. Now if you hold the shoulders still the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop, and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly.

But some girls will say, 'swinging the arms must be very slight exercise.' True it is very slight if you swing the arms once or ten times, but if you swing them ten thousand times in a day, you will obtain more exercise of the muscle of the chest than by all the ordinary movements combined. Indeed if I were asked what exercise I thought most effective for developing the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.

The Attorney General on Military Tribunals.

The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry of President Johnson, whether persons charged with the offense of having assassinated the late President should be tried by a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that the military tribunal exists under and according to the Constitution in time of war, and that the law of nations constitutes a part of the law of the land, and the laws of war constitute a greater part of the laws of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without a legal process, or that legal process contemplated by those provisions in the Constitution that are relied upon to show that such judicial tribunals are unconstitutional. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, etc., are offenders against the law of nations, and, as such, amenable to the military.

Our Constitution has made those laws a part of the law of the land. Obedience to the Constitution and to the law then requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of their country in open battle, but they must kill or take the secret enemies of the country, and try and execute them according to law. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous, and perilous, but lawful duties. The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret, active, public enemies, and he concludes with the opinion that, persons who are charged with the assassination of the President, committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did, and whether they did or not, is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can, but ought to be, tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had, in time of war, killed another in battle.

APPLE CHAMPAGNE.—(A Valuable Recipe.)

We have recently learned of a very simple and cheap process of making Champagne Wine directly from apples; and as the coming fall will furnish an abundance of the necessary material the recipe may prove interesting to farmers and profitable to dealers. The juice is pressed directly from sound apples without previous grinding because the bruising of the fruit, in a short time, discolors the juice, and produces such other chemical change, by exposure to the atmosphere, as to prevent the practical working of the process, while the juice pressed from sound apples is nearly as limpid as water.

The juice runs directly from the press into a filter, consisting of a suitable box about a foot deep by six inches square, filled with a mixture of pulverized charcoal and clean sand or fine gravel, about half and half. A thin layer of straw is put into the box before it is filled with the filtering material and the bottom of the box is perforated with fine holes.

The juice passes through this filter into bottles, which should be immediately corked to exclude the atmosphere which gives it the appearance of the real champagne; and our informant, who has used the process, assures us that the wine after remaining in the cellar a while presents the action and flavor of the imported article, with the advantage of being a much more healthy beverage, while its cost does not exceed two cents a quart bottle where apples are plenty. Imported champagne of the commonest quality, cannot be brought in this market for less than two to three dollars a bottle, while its genuineness and purity are very questionable to say the least.

To crush and press apples at one operation requires a very powerful press. We have examined a portable arrangement of the kind, quite simple and cheap, and well-adapted to this process as it is sufficiently powerful to crush and press the hardest apples, having a pressing power of 10,000 pounds with 50 pounds weight applied to the crank. Such a press would be good to extract the juice from grapes, as it would not break the seeds, and thereby give a bad flavor to the wine.

This press is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by Hall Reed & Co., No. 55 Liberty street, New York.—*American Artisan*, N. Y.

[The press, referred to in the foregoing extract, will be found advertised in another column of this paper. Agents who would like to circulate a useful invention would do well to read this advertisement and send for a circular. Farmers who have orchards should not neglect to make a note of the above recipe.]

MUSICAL ACCENT.—At a trial in the Court of King's Bench (June 1833.) between certain publishing Twaddles, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of "The Old English Gentleman," T. Cooke was subpoenaed as a witness. On cross-examination by Sir Jas. Scarlett, that learned counsel rather flippantly said: "Now, sir, you say the two melodies are the same, but different. What do you mean, sir?" To him promptly answered: "I said the notes in the two copies were alike but with different accent." Sir James: "What is a musical accent?" Cooke: "My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir." (A loud laugh.) Sir James (rather ruffled): "Don't mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent? Can you see it?" Cooke: "No." Sir James: "Can you feel it?" Cooke: "A musician can." (Great laughter.) Sir James (very angrily): "Now, sir, don't beat about the bush; but tell his lordship and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about it, the meaning of what you call accent." Cooke: "Accent in music is a stress laid on a peculiar note, as you would lay a stress on any given word, for the purpose of being better understood. If I were to say you are an ass, it rests on ass, but were I to say you are an ass, it rests on you, Sir James." Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench joined, followed this repartee. Silence being obtained, Lord Denman, the judge, with much gravity, accosted the chaffalicious counsel: "Are you satisfied, Sir James?" Sir James, deep red as he naturally was, had become scarlet in more than name, and in a great huff said: "The witness may go down."

Rules for Drinking.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not free himself:

When ye get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after, but dinna always be dram drinking.

If ye are out in the morn, you may brace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before luncheon, and some; I fear, take one after, which is not very blameable, but dinna be always dram drinking.

Nobody can scruple for one just before dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, and after it is taken away, perhaps, and one, or if it was to be two, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep you frae drowsing or snoozeling, but dinna be always dram drinking.

After tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more but right and good, but let me caution you, brethren, not to be always dram drinking.

Just when you start for bed, and when you're ready to pop into't, to take a dram or two, is no more than a Christian may lawfully do.

But, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bonds of moderation.

Written for the Cin. Commercial.

Mr. Nasby Searches the Scriptures and Gets Comfort Therefrom.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the state uv }
Noo Gersy, August 11, 1865. }

The contemplation uv the Nigger, hez, in time past, given me a grate deal uv trouble. Nigger hez to be bin a inkubus, a nitemare. I never cood see why the species wuz created, never cood I understand why they wuz put onto the face uv the earth, any more than toads or uther disgustin objects. But last nite a lite bust onto me—I seed it all!

I wuz low-spirited and deeced. Jeff Davis a pinin in a loathsum dungun—the English capitalists a mournin for their cotton-bonds and refusin to be comforted because the Confederacy is not—Mrs. Surratt a danglin in the air—Military Courts plenty and habis corpus scarce—the loosensin with which people put ther munny into 7-30's—the soljers returnin and goin for constabul dimekrats, and the giral demoralization uv Dimocriy, all conspired to give me the horrors, and to add to my distress, the Jug wuz out! To avoid madus, I took up the Bible (I board with a Justis uv the Peace who hez to keep one to sware witnesses on) and happened to open at the 9th chapter uv Jennisys. Yoo know all about that blessed chapter.

Noer, after the wate went down, cum down from Aryat, went into farmin and planted grapes extensive. One day he took a nip too much, and laid down with insulphent clothin onto him. His 2d son Ham seed him in that fix, and when Noer awoke, while his hair wuz still pullin, he cust him, and his posterity and sed they shoob be servants forever.

Ham, (which in the original Hebrew signifies a hind quarter uv a hog,) wuz the father uv the Afrikans, and they hev bin slaves ever sence.

I seed a lite to-wunst—I realized the importance uv the nigger. His is the connection link in the chane uv circumstances which led to the formashen of the Dimekratic party—he hez kept the blessed old masheen a runnin to this day.

Observe.

Whisky (or wine wich is the same thing,) made Noer tight.

Ham seed Noer inebriated.

Noer cust Ham, wuz turned him into a nigger and a servant.

That tw skripters mite be fulfilled, the children uv Ham wuz brot to Amerika, to be servants here.

Wikkil men set themselves agin the skripters, and tried to make men uv the niggers.

The Dimekratic party ariz for the purpose uv keepin the nigger down, and that detestible himiz hez given them employment for morn 30 years.

Ex I shet the book I cood not help remarkin in the words uv the sannis:

"(Good Lord upon what slender threads, Hang everlastin things."

Sposin Noer, instid of plantin grapes, hed gone to practisin law, or into the grocery biznis, or buyin prodosse on commissin, or puttin up patent medicines—he woudnt hev cust Ham, if ham woodnt hev turned black, ther woudnt hev bin no niggers, no Ablishinists, and consequently no Dimekrats.

Or, sposin all uv Ham's children had taken diptherin, and died—the same results woud hev folloed.

Whisky made nigger, nigger made Dimocriy. Take away whisky and nigger, and Dimocriy woodnt be of no more akount than a one-cured man at a nain.

Whisky! Nigger! Dimocriy! Oh, savory trinity.

We don't none of us read the skripters enuff.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Lait Paster uv the Church of the Noo Dispensashum.

The young woman who was "driven to distraction" now fears that she will have to walk back.

REMEMBRANCES.—The memories of childhood, the long far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayers, the voice of a departed playfellow, the ancient church and schoolmaster, in all their green and hallowed associations, come upon the heart in the autumn time of life, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

BARAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, without encumbrance. Family small. No one need apply unless well recommended. Enquire of JAS. A. DAWSON, Land Office. Aug. 15-4t.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE.

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them. Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's. July 27, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS.—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, etc., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. E. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lytle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

GATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SPECTRUM SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Cindcock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Professor R. W. Summers,

and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi-annual session will commence on the first Monday in September.

Terms per session of 20 weeks—\$25 00 Aug. 15-1m JOHN R. HENDRICK.

OXFORD

FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. R. M. Morris continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, REV. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24th Monday in September, 1865.

July 21—tf-6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S

School for Children, will commence on

Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort.

Aug. 11-12t.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until 1st September, next, for building

A WORK HOUSE,

Suitable for this city. I want plans, specifications, and estimates, reserving the right to accept or reject all, and not to be chargeable for any plan, specification, or estimate, unless the same be accepted and acted upon.

Any information regarding the matter can be had by calling on me.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor, City of Frankfort.

Aug. 4, 1865—td.

NOTICE.

By order of the creditors of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.

Borette, W.	\$ 15 28
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	33 00
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	14 51
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	14 85
Brown, Orlando.	413 55
Chambers, Jane & Marg.	23 96
Cammack, A. G.	67 37
Craig, Will.	9 02
Cobb, Gabe.	32 45
Cox, Thornton.	40 00
Coddington, Robt.	6 37
Collins, R. (Saunders' notes).	15 08

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1865

ELECTION RETURNS.—As these returns are of great interest and importance we publish them in full as fast as received, thus giving up a large part of our paper for their publication. This is our apology for the lack of news and editorial matter in our columns.—The returns we publish are the official returns to the Secretary of State.

A Conservative Exultation.

In its comments on the elections the Louisville Democrat exultingly remarks that their result shows to the Southern States "that, in a loyal State, there is a strong majority who are disposed to defend at the ballot-box their right in the Union and to condemn harsh and vindictive measures." Whenever Kentucky Conservatism, or quasi treason, wishes to produce that remarkable effect on the minds of its devotees called "firing the heart," it talks of "our rights." Now in the late canvass what "right" was illegally assailed? The only question before the people was the Constitutional Amendment. That Amendment was proposed in Congress in the exercise of a legal right, was adopted by a Constitutional majority, was, in a strictly Constitutional mode sent to the people for their ratification, that, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, it might become the law of the land. In accordance with this Kentucky was asked to give her voice, *pro or con*. Where is there in all this the assailing of any "right"? The Constitution gives the right to the people to amend it when three-fourths of the States agree to such amendment. This is the only right assailed; but the assault is made by the Conservative party—the peculiar champion of the Constitution—on the rights of the people of the States, and in their assertions that it is unconstitutional and must be by all means resisted.

But the Democrat talks very virtuously of the majority "condemning harsh and vindictive measures." When did this sudden conversion take place. For four years the majority of the Conservative party have attempted to drag Kentucky out of the Union and have assisted the Southern States in their attempt to destroy the Union. And the harshest and most vindictive measures have been used. Where such have not dared to take the musket and the rifle themselves, they have by every means in their power assisted those who have done so. "No more men or money" for the Union armies, has been their motto, while lavishly they have supplied the Confederacy with both, that thereby they might compass the ruin and destruction of the Union men of Kentucky. Now, after the complete failure of their "harsh and vindictive measures," they utterly "condemn" them. And what are these measures on the part of the Union party? Merely that, as the law of Kentucky asserts, such men must not vote. This is condemned as "harsh and vindictive" by those who have taken to their embrace open rebels and their abettors. How the crocodiles weep!

The result of the election, the Democrat claims, "is a pledge on the part of the State to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and a strong condemnation of all illegality." Yet the party in the majority, all through the late canvass, denounced in unmeasured terms the plain provisions of the Constitution, while the majority of that party are those who have striven to utterly destroy the Constitution by the "illegal" methods of rebellion and treason. The success of the Conservative party is a strange "pledge of obedience" to the Constitution and laws, for it is the success of those who have made a four years' attempt to overturn both.

We have written on the assumption of the Democrat of the Conservative success. It claims that success rather too soon. According to every indication it can be claimed at all it will be an exceedingly slight one.

Loyalty, as understood in Virginia, is a very queer thing. The Republic of Richmond, gives an illustration: "The other day two young men were talking on a street in a city. They were diving deeply into fundamental principles. One of them asked the other what loyalty was. Ideas have been so unneeded about what it really consists in, that an answer did not come very readily to the respondent. After some deliberation, and an anxious, puzzled expression of countenance, the other's face suddenly brightened up. 'Why,' says he, 'I'll tell you exactly what it is: It is swearing to a d—d lie! Did, or did not, this young man, in the candid impulse of youth, speak the popular sentiment, or describe in a few words the sort of loyalty that is manifested around us. We know very well that a large and respectable class of the people view this question of loyalty more seriously than the revelation of this youth would imply; but there is still a dangerous sentiment entertained on the subject of loyalty which ought to be repressed and eradicated.'

A curious calculation has been made lately by a savant well known in Paris by his peculiar antipathy to the fly. He collected 3,000 flies in a room, and on the floor spread a pulverized loaf of sugar. At the end of four days he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a tablespoonful of sugar. This statistician, therefore, calculates that, sugar being at the rate of thirteen cents a pound, a fly costs the country twenty cents from its birth to its demise.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

ADAMS COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 442
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 597
J R Christ, representative, union..... 433
J R Hindman, representative, opposition..... 642
Neale, treasurer, union..... 254
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 402
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 320
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 134
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 55

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 507
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 782
A H Allen, representative, opposition..... 793
Neale, treasurer, union..... 313
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 141

BUTLER COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 622
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 398
J Q Wesley, representative, union..... 873
J S Higdon, representative, opposition..... 509
Neale, treasurer, union..... 528
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 265

CASEY COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 537
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 557
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 111
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 326
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 96
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 59
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 260

CALLOWAY COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 113
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 753
W H Covington, representative, opposition..... 66
Neale, treasurer, union..... 378
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 118

CALDWELL COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 403
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 196
Francis Gardner, representative, union..... 349
J H Leach, representative, opposition..... 144
Neale, treasurer, union..... 349
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 129

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

G C Smith, congress, union..... 1,685
A H Ward, congress, opposition..... 1,684
Jacob Thornton, representative, union..... 1,684
W P Degman, representative, union..... 1,684
James White, representative, opposition..... 915
J C Beck, representative, opposition..... 910
Neale, treasurer, union..... 1,672
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 912

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Geo H Yeaman, congress, union..... 783
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 772
Wm Brown, representative, union..... 671
Geo Poindexter, representative, opposition..... 677
Neale, treasurer, union..... 564
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 564

CLAY COUNTY.

W H Randall, congress, union..... 544
T T Garrard, congress, opposition..... 330
Thomas Caldwell, senate, union..... 277
James Farmer, senate, opposition..... 299
Wm McDaniel, representative, union..... 591
L A Byron, representative, opposition..... 277
Neale, treasurer, union..... 456
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 373

CLINTON COUNTY.

J H Lowry, congress, union..... 366
H Grider, congress, opposition..... 73
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 320
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 156
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 2
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 6

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 659
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 62
J A Yandell, representative, union..... 641
J E Yenkey, representative, opposition..... 97
Neale, treasurer, union..... 590
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 53

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

J H Lowry, congress, union..... 302
H Grider, congress, opposition..... 340
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 35
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 141
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 359
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 42
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 25

DAVIES COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 381
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 759
A D Cosby, senate, opposition..... 493
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 176
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 267

GRAYSON COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 670
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 659
Wm E Wortham, representative, union..... 569
W L Conklin, representative, opposition..... 695
Neale, treasurer, union..... 543
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 537

HENDERSON COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 180
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 838
W E Bennett, representative, union..... 213
G M Priest, representative, opposition..... 971
Neale, treasurer, union..... 111
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 728

HICKMAN COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 75
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 325
F M Key, representative, union..... 128
Neale, treasurer, union..... 126
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 192

JACKSON COUNTY.

W H Randall, congress, union..... 536
T T Garrard, congress, opposition..... 8
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 516
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 17

KNOX COUNTY.

W H Randall, congress, union..... 815
T T Garrard, congress, union..... 181
Wm B Anderson, representative, union..... 739
Joseph H Davis, representative, union..... 251
Neale, treasurer, union..... 675
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 157

LARUE COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 275
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 582
J R Albion, representative, union..... 209
J H Rodman, representative, opposition..... 618
Neale, treasurer, union..... 45
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 128
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 58
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 235
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 196

LEWIS COUNTY.

Samuel McKee, congress, union..... 932
J S Hart, congress, opposition..... 511
Lucien B Guggin, senate, union..... 922
A M Halbert, senate, opposition..... 493
P H C Bruce, representative, union..... 923
Samuel B Pugh, representative, opposition..... 493
Neale, treasurer, union..... 916
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 444

MARION COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 277
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 1,065
J R Thomas, representative, opposition..... 1,065
No return for representative.....
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 161
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 579
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 373

MEADE COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 78
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 520
J B Woolfolk, representative, opposition..... 520
Neale, treasurer, union..... 281
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 53
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 339
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 339
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 53

MORGAN COUNTY.

Samuel McKee, congress, union..... 248
J S Hart, congress, opposition..... 198
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 176
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 43
Grant Green, treasurer, union..... 24

NELSON COUNTY.

M C Taylor, congress, union..... 72
A Harding, congress, opposition..... 782
Joseph Johnson, representative, union..... 297
Wm Hunter, representative, union..... 24
James Wood, representative, opposition..... 537
A Yager, representative, union..... 11
Neale, treasurer, union..... 37
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 446
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 54
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 559
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 112

OHIO COUNTY.

G H Yeaman, congress, union..... 790
B C Ritter, congress, opposition..... 938
O P Johnson, senate, union..... 767
S P Love, senate, opposition..... 874
T L Davis, representative, union..... 719
H D McHenry, representative, opposition..... 929
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 491

POWELL COUNTY.

S McKee, congress, union..... 134
J S Hart, congress, opposition..... 150
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 132
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 143

RUSSELL COUNTY.

J H Lowry, congress, union..... 361
H Grider, congress, opposition..... 372
Silas Adams, representative, union..... 372
J L Woolfolk, representative, opposition..... 347
Neale, treasurer, union..... 94
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 131
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 116
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 90
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 25

UNION COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 231
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 225
J W Fennie, representative, union..... 96
Neale, treasurer, union..... 118
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 118

WAYNE COUNTY.

W H Randall, congress, union..... 571
T T Garrard, congress, opposition..... 508
B W S Huffer, representative, union..... 584
H W Tardif, representative, opposition..... 441
Neale, treasurer, union..... 305
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 262
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 461
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 49
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 2

WEBSTER COUNTY.

C D Bradley, congress, union..... 184
L S Trimble, congress, opposition..... 262
No return for representative.....
Neale, treasurer, union..... 92
Gerrard, treasurer, opposition..... 205

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE.

	Sampson.	Kavanaugh.	Riley.
Jefferson.....	2,133	1,392	1,127
Bullitt.....	51	353	79
Nelson.....	54	559	112
Spencer.....	34	169	150
Hardin.....	220	625	97
Meade.....	53	339	63
Lyons.....	48	235	198
Hart.....	360	353	49
Barren.....	260	54	30
Monroe.....	359	42	25
Cumberland.....	156	2	6
Wayne.....	461	49	2
Lyons.....	116	30	23
Casey.....	96	59	24
Lincoln.....	357	58	223
Washington.....	36	410	376
Marion.....	161	559	373
Taylor.....	22	236	166
Green.....	147	197	41
Adair.....	329	134	55
Metcalf.....			

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Rousseau.	Mallory.	Munday.
Jefferson county.....	4,902	2,832	139
Oldham.....	149	455	2
Owen.....	450	711	14
Henry.....	244	706	18
Total.....	5,751	4,704	173

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	G. C. Smith.	A. H. Ward.
Gallatin.....	243	357
Harrison.....	574	812
Boone.....	349	899
Trimble.....	67	333
Grant.....	692	394
Kenton.....	2,084	1,011
Campbell.....	1,935	901
Pendleton.....	826	001
Bracken.....	182	340
Carroll.....		
Total.....	7,666	4,241

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	S. S. Fry.	G. S. Shanklin.
Nicholas.....	630	039
Barren.....	238	830
Clarke.....	124	242
Fayette.....	723	1,220
Scott.....	185	764
Jessamine.....	407	436
Woodford.....	68	613
Franklin.....	382	681
Boyle.....	305	484
Lincoln.....	322	724
Total.....	3,916	7,624

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Those marked 4 years are new Senators, or have been re-elected. Those marked 2 years are Senators who held over, having two years to serve.

No. 1. J. D. Landrum, union—2 years.
No. 2. W. T. Childs, union—2 years.
No. 3. N. T. Hammond, opposition—2 years.
No. 4. N. R. Black, union—2 years.
No. 5. W. W. Gardner, union—2 years.
No. 6. B. H. Bristow, union—2 years.
No. 7. A. D. Cosby, opposition—1 year.
No. 8. O. P. Johnson, union—4 years.
No. 9. John B. Bruner, opposition—4 years.
No. 10. John L. Heflin, opposition—4 years.
No. 11. Jas. Gorin, to fill vacancy, opposition—2 years.
No. 12. George Wright, opposition—2 years.
No. 13.
No. 14. Wm. Johnson, opposition—4 years.
No. 15. C. T. Worthington, opposition—4 years.
No. 16. B. S. Coffee, opposition—2 years.
No. 17. Thomas Z. Morrow, union—1 year.
No. 18. George C. Riffe, opposition—2 years.
No. 19. J. H. Chandler, opposition—1 year.
No. 20. Philip Swiger, opposition—4 years.
No. 21. Thos. B. Cochran, opposition—4 years.
No. 22. E. M. Garriott, opposition—4 years.
No. 23. J. J. Landrum, opposition—2 years.
No. 24. M. M. Benton, union—4 years.
No. 25. R. T. Baker, union—4 years.
No. 26. F. L. Cleveland, opposition—2 years.
No. 27. W. A. Dudley, opposition—4 years.
No. 28. John A. Prall, union—2 years.
No. 29. A. S. Allen, union—4 years.
No. 30. W. S. Botte, opposition—2 years.
No. 31. Lucien B. Guggin, union—4 years.
No. 32.
No. 33. Elijah Patrick, union—2 years.
No. 34. T. J. Cardwell, union—4 years.
No. 35. H. C. Lilly, union—4 years.
No. 36. Milton J. Cook, union—2 years.
No. 37. James Harrison, opposition—2 years.
No. 38. Wm. H. Grainger, union—2 years.

If the foregoing returns are correct—and we suppose they are—the Union party have 17 Senators, and the Opposition have 19. Two districts to hear from, one of which the Union party are almost certain of obtaining, with strong probability of the other. If we obtain both, then the Union party will have 19 Senators. The Union party had but 12 to 26 in the last Senate. This will do pretty well at this time.

Representatives Elected.

Adair—James R. Hindman, opposition.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, opposition.
Anderson—John Draffin, opposition.
Ballard—
Barren—
Bath—Lundar Barber, union.
Boone—James A. Corbin, opposition.
Bourbon—Robert F. Davis, opposition.
Boyd & Lawrence—
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, opposition.
Bracken—John Stroube, union.
Breathitt & Magoffin—
Breckinridge—Alfred Allen, opposition.
Buitt—John B. McDowell, opposition.
Butler & Edmonson—J. Q. Owensley, union.
Caldwell—Francis Gardner, union.
Callaway—W. H. Covington, opposition.
Campbell—Jacob Hawthorne, union, and W. P. Degman, union.
Carter & Rowan—
Casey & Russell—
Christian—George Poindexter, opposition.
Clarke—B. F. Buckner, opposition.
Clay & Owensley—William McDaniel, union.
Clinton & Cumberland—
Crittenden—John A. Yandell, union.
Davies—
Editt & Jackson—Wm. J. Moores, union.
Fayette—Isaac Vanmeter, opposition.
Fleming—John M. Gray, union.
Franklin—Jas. Harlan, Jr., opposition.
Floyd & Johnson—
Gallatin—M. J. Williams, opposition.
Garrard—
Grant—Lewis Myers, union.
Graves—
Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin, opposition.
Green—Wm. S. Hodges, opposition.
Grenup—
Hancock—W. P. D. Dush, opposition.
Hardin—Brynn R. Young, opposition.
Harlan & Perry—
Harrison—Hugh Newell, opposition.
Hart—W. H. Gardner, opposition.
Henderson—Geo. M. Priest, opposition.
Henry—Isaac N. Webb, opposition.
Hickman & Fulton—
Hopkins & Webster—
Jefferson—J. Fry Lawrence, opposition.
Louisville—1st district—H. G. Van Soggen, union.
Louisville—2d district—M. B. Bijur, union.
Louisville—3d district—J. M. Armstrong, union.
Louisville—4th district—A. M. Stout, union.

Jessamine—Wm. Fisher, opposition.
Knox—William B. Anderson, union.
Kenton—Harvey Myers, union, and Geo. W. Carlisle, union.
Larue—Jesse H. Rodman, opposition.
Laurel & Rockcastle—
Letcher & Pike—
Lewis—P. H. C. Bruce, union.
Lincoln—Thomas W. Varan, opposition.
Livingston & Lynn—
Logan—P. A. Lyon, opposition.
Madison—George W. Ballow, union.
Marion—John R. Thomas, opposition.
Marshall—
Mason—T. W. Gault, union, and Harrison Taylor, opposition.
McCracken—John W. Oglerie.
McLeen—Isaac Calhoun, opposition.
Meade—Joseph B. Woolfolk, opposition.
Mercer—W. G. Connor, opposition.
Metcalf—
Monroe—John Biss, union.
Montgomery & Powell—
Norton & Wolfe—
Muhlenburg—M. J. Roark, union.
Nelson—James Wood, opposition.
Nicholas—John F. McMillan.
Ohio—Henry D. McHenry, opposition.
Oldham—J. C. Hudson, opposition.
Owen—J. D. Littler, opposition.
Pendleton—James Wilson, union.
Palmer—J. C. Patten, union.
Scott—W. P. Lurati, opposition.
Shelby—Joseph W. Davis, opposition.
Simpson—H. G. Harris, opposition.
Spencer—Milton McGrew, opposition.
Taylor—W. R. Parrott.
Todd—Urban E. Kennedy, union.
Trimble—George W. Lemon, opposition.
Trigg—Fenton Sims, opposition.
Union—James W. Fennie, union.
Warren—R. J. Potter, opposition.
Washington—C. R. Craycroft, opposition.
Wayne—Berton W. S. Huffer, union.
Whiteley—
Woodford—James P. Ford, opposition.

It will be perceived that 45 opposition Representatives have been elected, and 25 Union Representatives. There are some four whose political status we do not know. When all the counties are heard from we will think the Representation in the H. R. will be about 42 Union to 53 opposition. In the last House of Representatives the votes was 32 Union and 65 opposition.

Vote for Treasurer.

The total vote for Treasurer, received at the office of Secretary of State, in 90 counties, is as follows:
J. H. Garrard, opposition..... 37,557
Wm. L. Neale, union..... 36,573
Garrard's majority..... 984

In the remaining 20 counties to be heard from, officially, we believe that Neale, the Union candidate, will receive from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. This will secure the election of the Union candidate, by a majority of about 2,000, a majority of the popular vote of the people of Kentucky.

The counties to be heard from are as follows: First Congressional District, Fulton, Ballard, Grimes, and Marshall. In 3d District, Metcalf and Barren. In 4th District, Marion. In 8th District, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, Wolfe, and Whiteley. In 9th District, Greenup, Rowan, Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, and Magoffin.

This life is not holiness, but becoming holy; not health, but becoming healthy; not a being, but becoming to be; not a rest, but a labor; we are not yet what we shall be; all is not yet done and finished, but in progress; this is not the end, but the way; it glows not nor sparkles yet, but every thing is purifying—Luther.

A poor Frenchman being aroused from sleep by his wife, with the cry, "Get up, Baptiste, there's a robber in the house," calmly answered, "Don't let us molest him. We will watch and let him ransack the house, and if he should find anything of value, I'll take it away from him."

SOUTHERN CROPS.—It is most fortunate for the people of the South, says the Cincinnati Times, that the present year bids fair to be one of the most fruitful that has ever been known. The crops consist, for the most part, of the necessities of life, to the exclusion of articles intended for the distant markets. With an abundance of corn and potatoes, there will at any rate, be no suffering; the army horses which have been sold or given to the people can be recruited during the winter; and in the spring, the high prices paid for cotton and tobacco will cause a general resumption of those profitable branches of agriculture. The Southern people should take it as a good omen that their first year of liberty proves to be one of abounding harvests, as if Providence intended to manifest his approbation of the establishment of universal equity, by the display of his beneficence. We sincerely rejoice that the period of greatest suffering has gone, and that in future we may look for more cheering accounts. No friend of humanity can fail to feel profoundly interested for the millions who inhabit the South, whatever may be thought of political leaders.

The circumstances under which Barnum heard the news of the destruction of his Museum, and his manner of receiving it, remind us of a story of Sheridan. When Drury Lane was burned down, the wit, who was then its lessee was making a speech in the House of Commons. A friend whispered the news, but it did not seem to disturb him in the least. After he had concluded his speech, he walked leisurely down to the Albion Coffee House, in Covent Garden, from the window of which he had a good view of the fire. As he was sipping his wine another acquaintance dropped in, and seeing him, exclaimed, "Good God, Sheridan; how can you take things so coolly?" "And why not, pray," replied the wit, "it would be a d—d hard case if a man couldn't enjoy a bottle of wine by his own fireside."

RATHER THIN.—It is said that an English manufacturing firm has succeeded, after many years' experience, in making a sheet of iron so thin that 4,800 such sheets are required to make an inch in thickness, being one-fourth as thick as tissue paper. The experiment was induced by a Pittsburgh manufacturer, who wrote to England some time ago on a sheet of his own making, of which it took 1,000 piled one on another to make an inch. The Pittsburgher's skill has been largely overcome by his British rival and he must try again.

I candidly believe that if John C. Brockridge could run for Governor of Kentucky now he would get a large vote, if he was not actually elected.—Cor. Buffalo Advertiser.

He would certainly get a large majority of the anti amendment vote.—Louisville Journal.

He would certainly get as large a majority in Franklin county as James Harlan has attained, if the same means were used to accomplish it.

Looking glasses were first made in Venice, in the year 1300. Venetian artists came to England and manufactured them in 1675; and afterward the French began to excel in them.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

V. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-1f.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MAXSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE fill practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

WEITZEL & BERNERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 2, 1863-1f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 27-1f. S. BLACK.

SPLENDID BARGAINS! All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) offer for sale the following magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc. EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$35.00 to \$100.00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Boston Studs, Silver Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mailed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered. Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 6-3m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. Of Kentucky.

CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000 JOHN P. JACKSON, President.

C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.

J. D. POLLARD, Agent.

Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky. Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates. July 25-1m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Lexington, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris. H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-1f

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

—AND— GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church, FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

We would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-1f.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY OF Historical data; and in that light we do not think it will, in the course of a few years be censured by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—London Athenaeum, January 7, 1865.

Thus are recognized abroad, as at home, the pre-eminent usefulness and value of McPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

A new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces all the material in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.

The addition brings the Government history down through the late sessions of the Union and the rebel Congress, giving all the important action of each, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on the relations of the Church to the rebellion, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

All the Reports, Propositions and Votes in the last Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the Reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.

In this work will be found President Lincoln's Messages, Letters, Addresses, and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his last Speech on Reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this History the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote is in this volume, showing both the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice significantly illustrate the character of the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL, AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a MAGAZINE OF FACTS, of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on all great subjects to which it relates.

One vol., 8vo., pp. 650, cloth. Price \$5; free by mail. For sale by all Book-sellers, PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Metropolitan Book Store, Washington City, D. C.

July 28-3t, -8.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE.

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for BLUEING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865-3m

1865 1865

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and exterminate for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Is for Moths, Measurers, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPY, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers. May 12, 1865-5m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the Jailor of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAOK, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs. black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots. May 19, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one GREEN JOHNSON did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the Jailor of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAOK, Assistant Secretary.

BURNAM & DICKSON, REAL ESTATE

—AND— Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land, in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with other Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country. June 13, 1865-6m.

STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00. The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00.

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule, 189,045 15.

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate, 11,100 00.

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest, 174,820 23.

Loans on unexpired personal security, due within sixty days, 9,425 69.

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 18,900 00.

Amounts due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns, 17,855 49.

Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,604 45.

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies), 5,995 40.

Missouri defence warrants, 1,814 09.

Revenue stamps, 411 00.

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$430,990 36.

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies, 4,425 80.

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 85.

Unexpired interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to satisfaction, 40,412 65.

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for the other, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, as required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent. Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent. Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

April 21, 1865-1f

JOHN MASON BROWN, (LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims. April 18, 1865.

SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY.

THIS well-known Female Academy under the direction of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, situated in one of the most delightful and healthy localities in Davidson county, will open for the next session on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. For further particulars apply at the Academy or address "The Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Tenn."

July 14-1m—send bill to Gazette Office, Nashville.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAOK, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Fox is an Irish laborer, about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare build, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look. June 30, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Stinson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the Jailor of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAOK, Assistant Secretary.

Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers, sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten off some years ago, and weighs about 150 pounds. Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTELL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Littell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. Attest: JAS. R. PAOK, Assistant Secretary. Aug. 1, 1865—sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was